

others, about Ad valorem taxation, why did I not introduce my present proposition to change the Constitution of the State? I will answer him. I was sent to the Legislature to pass statutes, and not to change the fundamental law of the land, upon points that had never been brought to the attention of my constituents. Any member of the Legislature who would vote to change the Constitution on a point that had never been mooted before his constituents would betray the trusts confided in him, and be unworthy the confidence of those who sent him there. Does my competitor dare to deny the truth of this proposition before this audience? He does not. Then his question is answered. He says he would bring down the tax on

Then he would decrease the amount of revenue raised, and would not have enough to support the State government. He would, therefore, be obliged to put it on something. Let him tell us where he would put it. He intimated that the Treasury would permit a reduction on the present amount raised, but does not tell us how or where. He is not able to tell us. I thought so in the last Legislature, and made a speech urging a reduction. His party refused to reduce it. Whether you collect much or little, it ought to be collected upon the principle of equality. Every man should pay for the support of the government in proportion to the protection he enjoys. He speaks of taxing luxuries more than necessities, and says that a government that taxes necessities is a tyranny. I do not propose to tax necessities at all. We propose to leave the details to the Legislature compelling it only to tax the leading subjects of capital, and other things, when taxed at all, according to their value. But the present system does tax necessities—as sugar and coffee, salt and calico and everything that a poor man buys from a store in the State; and it taxes them 50 cents on every \$100 valuation—while the slave owner only pays 6 cents on the \$100 valuation. Then according to my competitor, his system of taxation is a tyranny, and I call upon him to help me to change it and to wipe out this blot of tyranny from the jurisprudence of the State. He asks me what I would exempt under the discriminating clause in our platform, whether I would exempt cattle and stock and other things—I tell him I would exempt nothing in the Constitution, but would give power to the Legislature, to discriminate only in favor of the 'native products and industrial pursuits of my State.' But his platform makes it the duty of the Legislature to bear upon every species of property equally, excepting only negroes. He would bear 'as equally as practicable,' upon cattle, stock and farming utensils, and 'other necessities,' and thus make the government of the State, as he confesses, a tyranny.

The Canvass.

The published reports of the discussion between Messrs. Pool and Ellis at Newbern, on the 3d, present no points different from what have been already published of the discussions at other points, excepting the following hit at Gov. Ellis and the Democratic party by Mr. Pool, and the enunciation by him of sound and patriotic sentiments, which we copy from the *Kinston American Advocate*, from which it can be seen that he stands side by side, and on the same platform, with Bell and Everett.

Mr. Pool commenced his reply by saying that his competitor had just said that he should discuss this ad valorem issue principally, as the nominee of the Charleston Convention was not yet in the field. He said if his competitor continued to discuss that question until the Charleston Convention put a candidate in the field, he thought he would continue to do so until the day of the election. He said the Democratic party was claimed to be the 'only party' capable of saving the Union—that they had had a dissolution of the Union among themselves and that a party that had so divided up was a poor reliance to save the Union of the States—that the Union-loving conservative people of the country must unite and form a party to save and protect the Constitution and the Union of the States—that his competitor claimed the South had a party and that the North had a party. It is now time for our country to have a party; and a convention of conservative men will soon meet in Baltimore and present to the American people a candidate upon whom we can all safely rely to bear the banner of the stars and stripes with this motto inscribed upon its folds: 'The Constitution, Union, and the enforcement of the Laws.'

Of the discussion at Kinston, the *Advocate* gives the following point, which (we join the *Advocate* in saying) must grate harshly upon the ears of all Democrats, who not only entertain, but express, very decided and unequivocal sympathy with the seceding delegates at the Charleston Convention. Gov. Ellis said:

'Some delegates went to the Charleston Convention to prevent a nomination, and to dissolve the Union. I am glad they left the Convention. When they left we got clear of the disunionists. That fellow from Delaware by the name of Bayard—he is a Democrat—went off to the seceders to work the political wires for personal friends. I hope never to see these seceders in the Democratic party again.'—*Wadesboro' Argus*.

No Moral Difference.

Brownlow says that, as much as he despises Northern negro stealers, he can see no moral difference between that crime and the money stealing of the Democratic party. To the latter, however, he awards the preference on one point—their stealing is not sectional, but is done wherever the public money can be found.

Mr. Dallas, our Minister to England, in dispatches to the home Government, intimates that serious apprehensions are entertained by English statesmen for the general peace of Europe. He thinks that European affairs are in a precarious condition.

The National Constitutional Union Convention.

This Convention, composed of delegates from nearly all the States in the Union, met in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 8th instant, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who are known to be present are Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, late Minister to the Court of St. James; Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Virginia, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Wm. C. Groggin, of Virginia, late candidate for Governor; Hon. A. H. Boteler, Hon. George W. Summers, of Virginia; Gen. Leslie Combs, Hon. Gibson Mallory, and Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina; Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee; Hon. Andrew Jackson Donelson, ex-candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States; Hon. J. Scott Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, of Ohio; Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York; Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, and Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi.

The Convention was largely represented, and at 12 o'clock was called to order by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The Rev. Dr. James D. McCabe was then introduced by Mr. Crittenden, and delivered a very impressive and appropriate prayer.

Mr. Crittenden then nominated for temporary President the Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, who was unanimously chosen. The President, on taking the chair, was received with much good feeling, when he proceeded to express his gratitude for the honor done him. He congratulated the Convention upon the character of the body. It called his mind back to the days when our forefathers assembled to give birth to the Republic. Now, dark and roaring waves threatened the glorious altar they had erected; and their sons, assembled to counsel together for its perpetuity, and show the citizens of the country that we must remain one people. The duties of the Convention were therefore the most important of any ever assembled, and he hoped the spirit of forbearance and patriotism of the earlier days would control the members of the Convention, that they might discharge their duties, not fearing the power of man, but trusting the overpowering influence of God to prosper their work.

Wm. F. Switzer, of Missouri, was appointed temporary Secretary.

Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, moved the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each State to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, and that the several delegations select their own member of the committee.

The motion prevailed, and the States being called, the following gentlemen were named as the committee:—Alabama, N. W. Shelby; Arkansas, C. C. Danley; Connecticut, John A. Rockwell; Delaware, Wm. Temple; Georgia, J. S. Fanning; Indiana, John J. Hayden; Illinois, John Wilson; Kentucky, John W. Finney; Maine, C. P. Jackson; Massachusetts, L. V. Bell; Minnesota, T. J. Barrett; Maryland, Thomas Swann; Mississippi, John K. Yerger; Missouri, Geo. G. Smith; New York, B. Davis; New Jersey, J. W. Allen; North Carolina, Nathaniel Boyden; Ohio, Albert Trimble; Pennsylvania, Joseph Paxton; Tennessee, J. Donelson; Vermont, John Wheeler; Virginia, W. L. Goggin.

The Secretary proceeded to call the several States represented, for their list of delegates, which were handed in, and the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 4 o'clock the Convention was called to order, when A. J. Donelson, from the Committee on organization, reported the following names for permanent officers of the Convention:

PRESIDENT.
Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
Hon. S. H. Hanson, of Maine.
Hon. J. P. W. of Massachusetts.
Hon. R. M. of Vermont.
Hon. A. B. of Connecticut.
Hon. J. B. of New York.
Hon. J. C. of New Jersey.
Hon. J. D. of Pennsylvania.
Hon. J. E. of Maryland.
Hon. J. F. of Virginia.
Hon. J. G. of North Carolina.
Hon. J. H. of Georgia.
Hon. J. I. of Alabama.
Hon. J. J. of Mississippi.
Hon. J. K. of Louisiana.
Hon. J. L. of Texas.
Hon. J. M. of Illinois.
Hon. J. N. of Ohio.
Hon. J. O. of Kentucky.
Hon. J. P. of Tennessee.
Hon. J. Q. of Missouri.
Hon. J. R. of Arkansas.
Hon. J. S. of Wisconsin.
Hon. J. T. of Minnesota.
Hon. J. U. of Iowa.
Hon. J. V. of Nebraska.
Hon. J. W. of Kansas.
Hon. J. X. of Colorado.
Hon. J. Y. of New Mexico.
Hon. J. Z. of California.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks, announced that the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, had been chosen as chairman of the committee on business, and was prepared to report.

Mr. Ingersoll having ascended the platform, said:

I take great pleasure in communicating the result of the proceedings of the Committee that was appointed yesterday, and which called the business of the Convention. They met with entire cordiality; they proceeded with entire good feeling, and they terminated their proceedings with great unanimity, and I may say with patriotism. [Applause.] I would not venture to present an example at all to a great and highly respectable body like this feeling and the courteous deportment of the gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to sit as Chairman last evening; but I would say that a more entirely respectable set of men—in manner, appearance, and in result—I never saw, and I hope that the gentlemen, that all those who are in favor of the name of this body, 'Constitutional Union,' will not be disappointed in what your Committee did last night. [Applause.]

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas experience has demonstrated that platform speakers have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles, other than

The Constitution of the Country,
The Union of the States,
The Enforcement of the Laws;

and that, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the People, and of the States, re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and energy, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain 'a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' [Prolonged cheers.]

The committee further recommended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to the same number of votes in this Convention as its electoral vote, and that each delegation shall for itself determine in which way its votes may be cast.

Resolved, That in balloting for President and Vice President, ballots shall be taken until a candidate nominated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast; that the candidates for President shall first be balloted for and selected, and then the candidates for Vice President.

After several propositions had been considered, Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, offered the following, which he thought would embody the views of nearly every member of the Convention, and which was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of each delegation shall cast the vote of his State for each delegate from such, in such way as he may be instructed by the delegate entitled to vote, and when there is not a full representation from any State, then a majority of such delegation shall decide how the vote of the State shall be cast; and that there be two delegations from a district who can not agree, each shall be entitled to half a vote.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Presidency, when it appeared that the following votes were given:

For John Bell, of Tennessee, 68
Sam Houston, of Texas, 57
John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, 28
Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, 25
W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, 24
John McLean, of Ohio, 19
Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, 15
John Minor Botts, of Virginia, 9
Wm. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, 7
Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia, 3

Whole number of votes, 254; necessary to a choice, 127.

During the taking of the first ballot there was considerable debate, and the following statements were made in relation to the vote:

On the States being called the Chairman of the Arkansas delegation said that Arkansas does not come to this Convention to favor the aggrandizement of Republicanism, or the abstraction of territory, or to surrender squatter sovereignty. [Applause and cries of 'vote!'] He thought he was there for a man who was strong enough to save the country. Arkansas cast three votes for Sam Houston and John Bell.

Kentucky.—The Chairman of this delegation, the Hon. John J. Crittenden, is a candidate before this Convention. He has over and over again refused to be so considered, still, the delegation of Kentucky, his own favorite State, came here instructed to cast their vote for him. [Applause.] He, above all other delegates, is the chief of Kentucky for that proud station. I therefore cast the vote for Crittenden, notwithstanding it is in opposition to his wishes and his expressed desire. [Applause.]

Georgia. had the highest appreciation for the name of Crittenden, and the chairman of this delegation, Mr. Leslie Combs, in behalf of this State, to announce as their unanimous choice, a name which it was only necessary to mention to go home to every heart, and that was the name of the Hon. John J. Crittenden. [Immense applause from the galleries.]

Massachusetts.—It afforded the Chairman of this delegation infinite pleasure, in behalf of this State, to announce as their unanimous choice, a name which it was only necessary to mention to go home to every heart, and that was the name of the Hon. John J. Crittenden. [Immense applause from the galleries.]

Missouri.—The favored child of Kentucky goes with her united voice, and casts, whether he is a candidate or not, nine votes for Crittenden. [Applause.] It is with great pleasure I announce that I am instructed by the State of Ohio to say that if our friend and neighbor, Crittenden, had been a candidate, he would have had our united vote.

Texas.—Mr. Norton, the chairman of this delegation, stated that they were instructed to cast their votes for the present executive officer of that State, Sam Houston, not Sam, as he had been by some called, but 'Old Sam,' the hero of San Jacinto. They were instructed to vote for the brave and valiant soldier, three wounded at the battle of the Horse Shoe. If nominated by the Convention, he would receive the electoral vote of Texas by twenty thousand majority.

Vermont.—Always gave her vote for Henry Clay. She was instructed then, and would not now, and therefore cast her whole vote for Crittenden.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Little said:—In reply to the gentleman from New York, who has entertained the Convention with a very amusing speech, I am instructed by my colleagues from the Keystone State to remind the Convention that we are here neither to elect a Democrat nor a Whig—[applause]—but that we are here to discharge, in the name of our fathers, and to cement with our blood our glorious union, and to elect a man, and a tried statesman, in regard to whose antecedents there can be no doubt. One who will administer the laws of our great government in the spirit of universal fraternity and union. They instruct me to say that under no other circumstances would they come into this Convention, but to reiterate all that has been said, and to take a man who can be trusted by the united and universal sentiment of the country, and whether he succeed or fail, that he deserved the amplest success. [Applause.] We say to you, gentlemen, to remember that we are the Union party. I am instructed to ask the vote of Pennsylvania; Bell 10; Houston 7; McLean 1.

On the second ballot the vote stood as follows:

For John Bell, 138
Houston, 69
Graham, 68
Everett, 54
Botts, 54
Sharkey, 48
Crittenden, 41
McLean, 1

Upon this being announced, the delegations from Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and others, changed their votes to John Bell.

On making this announcement the chairman of the North Carolina delegation said: They felt themselves bound, by the instructions which they received at the hands of their constituents, to cast their votes for North Carolina's favorite son—Graham. We came here with instructions to unite with our American citizens for the selection of some man under whose banner we might achieve a glorious victory for the country. I was instructed by my delegation to rise to announce to this house that it was glory enough for us if we could not get North Carolina's son to go for his daughter's favorite son. We feel all due honor conferred upon us that you have selected her grandson—John Bell, of Tennessee. I ask you, sir, to change the vote (as we are unanimous) for Bell. [Applause.]

Afterwards, on a motion of Mr. Brooks, the nomination of John Bell for President was made unanimous.

NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

In the afternoon session lengthy speeches were made in support of the nomination of Edward Everett for Vice President of the United States by Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Morehead, of North Carolina, Danley of Arkansas, Summers of Virginia, Hunt of New York, Sharkey, of Mississippi, Bowie, of Maryland, Peardon, of Ohio, Randolph, of New Jersey, Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Hilliard, of Massachusetts, Brown, of Tennessee, Watson, of Mississippi, Wheeler, of Vermont, Hill, of Georgia, and Thompson, of Indiana.

The President then put the question on the motion to make the nomination of Edward Everett for Vice-President of the United States unanimous, and it was carried amid a deafening roar of applause.

On motion of Mr. Ladlow, of Pennsylvania, the following persons were constituted a National Central Executive Union Committee:

Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland,
A. R. Boteler, of Virginia,
Joshua Hill, of Georgia,
John A. Campbell, of North Carolina,
Robert M. of Kentucky,
Thos. A. Nelson, of Tennessee,
Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania,
J. B. St. John, of New York,
R. W. Thompson, of Indiana,
John Wilson, of Illinois,
James Bishop, of New Jersey,
John A. of Connecticut,
Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts,
William Temple, of Delaware.

It was resolved that the next National Convention of the National Constitutional Union party be held at such place as should be designated by the National Committee.

Mr. Donelson, of Tennessee, moved that the Convention adjourn sine die.

Pending the motion, the President addressed the Convention at length, but we have not room for his remarks in this issue.

In the evening a mass meeting of some thousands was held in Monument Square, when the President addressed by several distinguished gentlemen.

Railroad Accidents.

The smoking car attached to the train from Weldon for Raleigh, ran off the track at the bridge over Deep Creek, on Friday last, when ten miles south of Weldon, tearing up the track for some fifty feet, and lodging on the embankment, at an angle of about fifty degrees. There were 12 or 15 gentlemen in it who were, of course, badly frightened. We learn that the track master was there at work on the road, and the portion which gave way had just been laid down anew, but perhaps in an unfinished state, but thought sufficiently secure for one train to pass over. The engine, post office, and one coach passed over safely, and it was fortunately reserved for the last car to press the track open and run off. If either of the others had gone off, the loss of life must have been appalling. Mr. Grice, Mayor of the city of Portsmouth, Va., was in the unfortunate car, and much is due to his presence of mind in seizing the bell cord when the wheels struck the rails, and to the promptness of engineer Horton, in obeying the alarm, that no lives were lost.

The train on the Clarksville road, Wednesday, ran into the freight train on the Raleigh road, at the junction of the two roads, demolishing two or three cars for the Gaston road, and seriously injuring the Clarksville cars. About a fourth of a mile from the junction, the engine switched off from the train, leaving it to run to the Depot under the momentum previously acquired, under the control of the brakemen. The momentum proved too great, hence the accident.

Railroad people should be very cautious, and extremely particular.

Corruption in a Marshal's Office.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, on Tuesday morning, the Grand Jury were empaneled, and Judge Smalley, after calling their attention to the usual topics, charged them especially on the statute relating to delinquent marshals and their assistants, who, in the event of indictments being found against them, might be tried and committed for malfeasance in office. It is understood that Judge Smalley made these remarks in view of recent disgraceful disclosures in the Marshal's office, and intended that the Grand Jury should consider the propriety of finding indictments against Messrs. Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn, who, last week, accepted a bribe of \$1,500 to let the slave Stork King escape. Acting on the Judge's suggestion, the Grand Jury, shortly after they had retired to their room, returned, and presented an indictment against Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn for aiding and abetting in sending away a vessel, called the Stork King, for the purpose of being engaged in the slave trade. A bench warrant was immediately issued by the Court for the arrest of the accused parties. It is presumed that they were apprehended, as they were both seen walking in the lower hall of the United States Court building during the afternoon.—*N. Y. Express*.

Don't get above your business as the lady said to the shoemaker when measuring her ankle in order to ascertain the size of her foot.

The Nominees and their Platform.

Among the many worthy names presented to the Convention yesterday there was not one better known or more highly honored than that of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee. He has been spoken of as the probable choice of the Convention by papers in all parts of the country, and his eminent fitness for the high position to which he has been nominated is everywhere admitted. Wherever there is a free press, free from party trammels, and free from insane sectional proclivities, the cause of the party that has selected such a leader will find warm supporters. It is the cause of the people arrayed against the extremes of sectional and partisan bitterness which would imperil even the Union itself in their mad strife for supremacy.

Mr. Bell has been in public life from his earliest manhood, and in the service of his country has earned that high reputation for inflexible integrity and sound statesmanship which gained him the nomination of the Constitutional Convention.—There is no man in the country to whom we could give a more cordial and earnest support; none to whose hands the interests of this great empire could be more safely entrusted. And it will be seen that even the most unscrupulous party organs will not dare to assail the candidate, even while they fight against the new organization that has placed his name upon their banner. We have already expressed our admiration of Mr. Everett, and our appreciation of his ability and his national character. For the first time for many years, the people of this great confederacy have a ticket containing two spotless names; the names of statesmen who have been thoroughly tried and tested, and who have been found equal to every emergency.—It has been said that the whole thing will be a failure, because forsooth there is a Republican party and a Democratic party, and therefore there is no room for another; and because the Union Convention could affirm no new set of principles, no new fangled platform. But the truth is exactly the reverse of this statement. The Democracy was not faultless while it hung together as a national party; and to-day it is but a bundle of hopelessly disjointed fragments. The Republicans have never claimed to be anything else than a sectional faction, and have not a man in their ranks that could carry a single State on his naked popularity, aside from his adherence to Free soil doctrines.

The delegates who have so ably discharged their duty, are not the representatives of any party or faction. They were required to select a man around whom the people could rally, and not to invent a high-sounding platform. If all the ingenuity that was in the Convention had been elaborated upon a string of resolutions a yard long, no power on earth could have transmuted John Bell into a platform. He is John Bell, the People's Candidate; and if the conservatism of the country can shake off the shackles of party, he will be the People's President.

The assertion that there is no common ground upon which we may stand, outside of the old, effete and corrupt organization now contending for power, is monstrously false. The Constitution, the Union, the Law. Are these things mere abstractions? Are they a mere bundle of negations? They are the very things upon which our Nationality is built; they are at the foundation of our happiness and prosperity as a people; and it is because the politicians—the demagogues of this generation, have dared to trample upon the Constitution,—to threaten the integrity of the Union, and to openly deride the majesty of the Law, that the people have risen against them. We honestly believe that the true policy of a large majority of Americans, outside of the ranks of these contending parties, is similar to that expressed by Voltaire against two opposing sects of his day: 'He supposed to live, said he, to "see the last survivor of the one sect strangled in the bowels of the last survivor of the other."

'BELL and EVERETT!' It is refreshing to turn from the contemplation of the unclean race who would 'build their greatness on their country's ruins,' and to look into the history of these worthy gentlemen. The unanimity with which they were nominated is the earnest and the promise of success in November.—*Baltimore American*.

Douglas and Seward.

The New York *Day Book* contrasts the opinions of Douglas and Seward, by bringing together the following passages:

'The people of a Territory, while in the territorial condition, have the inherent power and right, through their Legislature, to exclude slavery by positive enactment.'—*Position of Douglas in Harper's article.*

'Congress by virtue of the Constitution, has power to pass laws excluding slavery from the Territories.'—*Position of W. H. Seward.*

The Mississippiian, a leading Democratic paper, wishes to know if there is a Southern man with intelligence enough to comprehend an idea, who will say that the position of Seward is more objectionable than that of Douglas?

Up Country Crops, &c.

A friend at Wilkesborough writes us:

'Wheat looks badly—the fruit crop bids fair to be very abundant. Corn sold to-day at 58 cents. Bacon 13, 9 months credit without interest.

'People are becoming excited on the subject of railroads; we hope the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad will pass through our country.'

Fayetteville Observer.

Constitutional Union Ratification Meeting.

A large meeting of the Constitutional Union party was held in Monument square last night, to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The meeting was called to order at half past 8 o'clock, by Wm. H. Young, Esq. He nominated Hon. John P. Kennedy for president; A. Stirling, Sr., Wm. Woodward, Thos. Kelse and others for vice-presidents; E. G. Matthews, David Cushing, D. Stansbury and others for secretaries; all of whom were elected. Hon. James M. Quarles, of Tenn., was introduced and spoke for an hour. He was followed by Col. Pickett, of Tenn., and others. The stand was brilliantly illuminated, and the Independent Blues occupied the north end and interspersed the proceedings with music. A large number of transparencies were in the procession, and a bell, which was rung between the speeches. There were also rockets going off during the whole of the proceedings. The meeting was large and good order prevailed.

Baltimore Sun.

Wight alias King.

A pretty decent looking man, who has been passing himself in some places as *Wight* and elsewhere as *King*,—some 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark auburn hair, projecting chin, one or two upper front teeth out on the right side; plausible talking man, rather inquisitive, aged about 25 years,—is undoubtedly a sound of a very dark character, and the public ought to be on their guard against him. He is a thief, it is well known; and is believed to be an emissary of the John Brown school. He was in the upper part of this County several days ago, and stole a valise and contents. He is wandering about in Western North Carolina. Look out for him. A reward of \$25 will be paid by Mr. G. P. McConaughy for his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Rowan County.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

Dogs are said to "speak with their tails." Would it be proper to call a short tailed dog a "stump orator?"

Request for Col. P. M. Butler.

Commander of the Palmetto Regiment, who fell at the Battle of Cheruleno, 1847.

Dedicated to the Remembrance of that gallant Band.

Words and Music by Mrs. A. V. Pennington, Author of "The Wild Ashes Dear, &c."

To be sung at the Concert at C. F. College, May 28.

Mourningly, sing mourningly,
The dirge note sad and slow,
For many a bright and shining head,
Lies in its glory low!
Our noble Chief lies low to day;
Our gallant Butler has passed away!
He fell: as the brave would ever fall,
At the head of his faithful band,
His sword grasped in his hand!
But the Eagle soaring to the sky,
Has fallen, low on the earth, to die!
Mourningly, sing mourningly,
Our noble Chief is gone!
His sword is broken,—his plume lies low,
His banner is soiled and torn,
But peace to thy ashes,—thy race is run,
Sweet be thy slumbers, though gifted one!
Ah! well may we mourn that Southern Band
For few will return, to tell
How bold struggling, hand to hand,
They nobly fought, and fell,
A and a mournful Requiem then,
For BUTLER, and his gallant men.

Irredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

OUR TERMS.

THE "IRREDELL EXPRESS" is published on the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly. One year, in advance, \$3 00
If paid within 3 months, 2 50
If paid within 6 months, 2 00
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3 00.

Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLES TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

Rev. J. B. Watt, will deliver a Literary Address before the young Ladies of Concord Female College, on Tuesday 29th Inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Chicago Convention.

The black republican party held their convention at Chicago last week. Seventeen states were represented by 409 delegates. The Phila. platform (of 1856) was adopted with a few slight amendments.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Seward 178; Lincoln 102; Bates 51; Cameron 50; McLean 12; Dayton 14; Wade 3.

SECOND BALLOT.—Seward 184; Lincoln 181.

THIRD BALLOT.—Lincoln 228; Seward 181. So Lincoln obtained the nomination by a majority of 3. Cameron aided in this result.

The nomination of Lincoln was afterwards made unanimous. The Convention then nominated for Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.

Rain-Crops.

Rain has fallen freely in this section during the past two weeks, and the crops are most promising thus far. Wheat in Irredell, with here and there an exceptional spot, never was finer, perhaps. But the plant is so liable to disaster to the very day for harvesting, that all speculation concerning the crop would be in vain.

The Constitutional Union Party of Irredell, held a public meeting at the Court House in Statesville, on the 22d instant, to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett, and to appoint delegates to the Taylorsville district Convention.—We regret having to put our paper to press before the proceedings were handed in for publication. They will appear next week.

Bell and Everett.

Our exchanges furnish the most gratifying announcements of the favor with which the Baltimore Union Convention nominations meet among the masses of the people everywhere; affording the most unmistakable indication that the ticket will be triumphantly elected, over squatter sovereignty Douglas and black republican Lincoln. Bell and Everett were chosen from among a number equally as worthy to bear aloft the flag of the Union, Constitution and Enforcement of the Laws, and to them the eyes of the nation are turned imploringly to save the Republic from utter ruin—and if the people will elect them—which we confidently believe they will do,—the Union will be saved, discord will be hushed into peace, and the North and the South will dwell in harmony, as the best of friends should live. We cannot for a moment doubt that this will be the happy result, whenever Bell and Everett shall be inducted into office. The Douglas-squatter-sovereignty-party, and the Lincoln-black-republicans, are factions that would over-run the cap of the nation with bitterness unutterable, should either of them get into power. To prevent a calamity more dire than any evil we have yet tasted; old parties, that have lorded it rough-shod, over the welfare of the people so long, must be disrupted and broken up, and a new combination formed, of the pure-minded, patriotic and honest men of the country—having such men as Bell and Everett at its head—to govern the affairs of State at the national government. The people have it in their power, now, to re-instate their own government in the pristine purity which the great Statesmen of a former age infused into the great fabric when it received the final finish by the hands of George Washington, and loomed up, the admiration of the world.

Steam Communication between New York and Wilmington, N. C.

Merchants and farmers in the interior of the State, will be pleased to learn the fact that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, have purchased two steamships to ply regularly between Wilmington, N. C., and New York, for the transportation of passengers, merchandise, and products of the State. The first steamer will leave New York for Wilmington, on the 24 day of June, and depart Wilmington about the 7th June returning. Handbills, giving rates, &c., will be issued in a short while.

Steam communication between Wilmington and New York, affording rapid and certain transportation for merchandise and products, is indispensable, in order to compete with the Charleston and Portsmouth lines, which hitherto have done such a large portion of the carrying trade of North Carolina, and we rejoice that the important event is so soon to be inaugurated. It behooves our citizens, therefore, to give all the encouragement to this line that may lie in their power—and they can do much—because, their freight will be conveyed cheaper and more expeditiously, and especially because the Wilmington Line is a North Carolina Company. We refer to the advertisement, in another column.

West Minister Review.

This publication for the present quarter was duly received. The British Reviews enjoy a world-wide reputation.

New Volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commence January, 1860.

TERMS.

Per ann.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLIPPING.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 GOLD ST., N. Y.


Irredell Blues—Medal Won.

The Blues were out for target practice, on Saturday last, and to contend for a Medal, which is a gift from the Hornets Nest Rifles of Charlotte. The distance was 100 yards, with the Minnie-muskets, and a number of close shots were made. The medal was won by Private A. A. Davidson.

S. Frankford, Salisbury.

Requests us to say that he has received his large and well assorted stock of Spring & Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, &c. All of which he will sell low. Frankford is a jolly fellow, and those who deal with him once, will hope to call again.

✓ We have been placed under obligations to Capt. A. K. Simonton, for supplying us liberally with Baltimore papers during the meeting of the late Union Convention.

McLEAN HOUSE,

Statesville, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has received a liberal share of patronage for the last two years, and respectfully solicits a continuance.
He has prepared additional ROOMS for **BOARDERS, and TRAVELERS,** and has enlarged his Barn Lot, made good Stables, will keep good Oxters and plenty of such as the country affords, to feed on; and no pains spared to furnish a **GOOD TABLE,** and make all comfortable who may favor him with a call, at reasonable prices.
JOS. A. McLEAN, Proprietor.
Statesville, March 15, 1860.-f.

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE

**AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE,
FOR SALE.**

 **THIS SUBSCRIBER OFFERS
HIS DWELLING HOUSE
AND LOT,** in the town of
Statesville. They are located near to and
west of the Female College, and is the most
desirable property in the place. The House
is a large two story, new, built in the modern

rid
is
by
ia-
ion
up-
ise
in-
his
no
of

the
but
by
ug
ed
it,
ne,

style; With Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets and is well enclosed.
Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Fredell Express.
W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.-tf.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Old and well Known Establishment of
DRUCKER & HELLMUTH,
in Charlotte, have opened this day a Branch
of their Business in
STATESVILLE,
under the Firm and Style of
J. RINTEL & CO.

WE would respectfully inform the Citizens
of Statesville,

neighbouring counties, that we have taken the Store formerly occupied by MESSRS. REESE & STIREWALT, on College Avenue, and have opened an entire New Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING

Hardware,
HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.
GROCERIES
and every thing else usually kept and to be found in such an Establishment.
Our facilities in purchasing Goods will be

able us to sell Goods at a considerable less figure, than the Citizens of this vicinity are in the habit of buying. We therefore invite the public to examine our Stock. We are determined to sell our Goods at

CHARLOTTE CASH PRICES,

and accordingly hope to receive a large share of Public Patronage.

J. RINTELS & CO.
Statesville, Feb 8 1860

MADE FOR SERVICE!

LADIES'

FINE BOOTS & GAITERS
ALSO
COMMON SHOES:
Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomasville,
North Carolina. Also,
MEN'S SHOES,
Manufactured by C. M. & G. LINES, Thom
asville, North Carolina. For sale by
JOS. W. STOCKTON

FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, PEAS,
Dried Fruit, Jeanes, Linsey, Hides, Furs
and Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, Lard & Butter,
and for all other kinds of Country Produce
the very highest market Price will be paid
for them at

WALLACE & ELIAS.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

335 Broadway, New York.
S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

Good Fresh **CLOVER SEED** and
ORCHARD GRASS SEED, for
Sale by **J. W. STOCKTON.**

KEROSENE LAMP OIL, A Superior ar-
ticle for sale by
mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON & Co.

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In no other publication of the kind will be found a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore, useful, citizens? who have eyes but read not, and whose information, perhaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb animals.

If those who subscribe for and read newspapers, and know their value and interest, would peruse their well-meaning but ignorant neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be benefited of many of the gross immorality which have their origin in bright minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors; also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has ever been held under the Government—every full account of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be presented to the columns of the "Express" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when they may appear to be proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling.

We lead a leading ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, 5000 sacks of Prime Flour for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONSON & CO. 6-1/2

January 13 '90

POCKET-BOOK & MONEY LOST!

ON Monday the 10th instant, somewhere between Statesville and Over's Grocery, on the Salisbury Plank Road, I lost my pocket-book containing about \$63 in money, also a note on Thos. B. Cook payable to C.S. Brown, for \$100 given in 1859, and some small accounts and receipts, of use only to the owner. It is a small book, made to fasten with a string, which is broken off. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder of said book on its return to me with the contents, and many thanks. J. R. DAVIDSON, January 27, 69. Statesville, N. C.

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of Superior Lime for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONSON.

TO THE CITIZENS OF TATESVILLE

AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety, such as:

GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell at LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO. 3-1/2

Statesville, Dec 23, '89

Charlotte and Lincolnton MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDY, DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble, and MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

* They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square, Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

August 25 '89 38-1/2

PHYSICIANS.

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals,

EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL

Preparations, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

&c., &c.

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPEIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY.

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S

DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1/2

State of North Carolina, Alexander County, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

MARCH TERM, 1890.

A. Carson and Gabriel Marshall, Admsrs. of Jacob Douthett, dec'd.,

VS.

H. Johnson & wife Louisa, Thomas Roberts & wife Elizabeth, G. Marshall & wife Mary J., N. J. Alsup and wife E. Alsup, dec'd., W. J. Douthett, L. A. Douthett, J. O. Martin, guardian of H. C. L. Douthett.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. J. Douthett & L. A. Douthett, defendants in this case are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Iredell Express, a Newspaper published in the town of Statesville, N. C., for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition and to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Alexander at the Court House in Taylorsville, on the 1st Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or their notice will be taken pro confesso and said Petition heard accordingly.

Witness, N. A. Pool, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Taylorsville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1890.

April 6, 1890, 19p for 50

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO. Nov 1, '89. 14-1/2

THE CELEBRATED JACK "CROCKET."

WILL stand the ensuing season at his Stable, in the

Town of Statesville, N. C.

See Bills. T. M. YOUNG, March 9, '90 14-1/2

HOOP SKIRTS!

At the New Store, in Salisbury, Just received by Express, 50 Dozen of HOOP SKIRTS, from 27 1/2 cents to \$2.50.

We sell Washed SKIRTS, 12 springs, at \$1.00.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELIS, Salisbury, Mar 30, '90 17-3m

WALLACE & ELIAS

Are receiving nearly every large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamsless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10-1/2 J. W. STOCKTON.

March 10/90 13-1/2

J. SHELLY, MANUFACTURER OF

SLATE FIRE STOVES.

BOOTS & GAITERS, THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale.

Orders for Shoes by the quarter promptly attended to. m16/60-13-1/2

March 10/90 13-1/2

March 10/90 13-1/2

March 10/90 13-1/2

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY COOKIES AND JEWELRY,

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK.

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jay's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish Preserves, Pickles, or candelers; GENTLEMEN, if you wish Presents for the L. DIES; LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS, if you wish TOYS; IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM. 17-1/2

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1889.

Office Western N. C. Railroad, Salisbury, Oct. 6th, 1889.

LOOK TO OUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S BOO' and SHOE EMPORIUM.

Charlotte, N. C.

WHEREHOURS continue from day to day at great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled Brogan for \$1.25 The very best Brogan at 1.50 Single soled 1.00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants one pair will last as long as three pairs of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

LADIES find it of their interest to call and examine his stock, as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Slips. Boone has good Boots. Boone has cheap Brogans.

Boone has Ladies' Shoes with metallic tips. Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips. Boone has boys and girls' Boots, with metallic tips.

Boone has Gents' fine double-soled water-proof Boots, cheap.

Boone has Ladies' fine high-topped Congress Gaiters, and a variety of other goods, too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves. October 7, '89. 44-1/2

STATEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

J. R. ANKERS, PRIN.

The next Session will commence on the 1st Wednesday of July, 1890.

For Terms, &c., see the Principal, Statesville, N. C. 23, 50 3-1/2

THE UNION, ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia.

UPTON, NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of public to his convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal area of trade, offers inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, it constantly passing and repassing cars, and those in close proximity, afford pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of five cents to all places of interest in or near the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

Col. T. S. 1.50 per day.

UPON N. NEWCOMER, Prop'r. August 1, 1889. 15-3/4

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Atlanta, Ga., is acknowledged to be the best Family Paper in the South, contains, in each issue, eight pages, forty columns of

Choice Reading Matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE AND ART.

Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

LIVERY STABLE.

Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonson & Co. I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies, AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Proprietor is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained. Feb 10/90 J. R. DAVIDSON.

Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Longer indulgence will not be given. I will still be found at my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS, January 13 '90 6-1/2

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

THE Iredell Express JOB OFFICE

is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

WILSON & NEWHARD, HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE Northern cities, with his Fall stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Plate, Fine Table

Cutlery, &c., Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to

Bell, Rickert & Co.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers; and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.

W. R. WILSON. A. R. NEWHARD, Statesville, Oct. 7, 1889. 44-1/2m

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., 135 North High Street, Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of their

DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN, CELEBRATED

For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INFORMATION of Farmers and the Trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from \$10 to \$15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beaten.

As the present wheat crop is unusually full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT, every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the Trade.

We respectfully refer to S. S. Sells, Esq., Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Baltimore, Md.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents, STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. They will be allowed, if required, to July 1, 1890—6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM, PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER, Salisbury, N. C.

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD, Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops, and all kinds of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED ITALIAN OR

AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c. Nov. 5, 1888. 49-1/2

S. T. WRISTON, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned